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PURGES, WITHDRAWALS CUT BULGARIAN PARTY MEMBERSHIP;
THOUSANDS REPORTED IN CAMPS, STUDENTS EXPELLED

VILLAGE PARTY MEMBERSHIP DECLINES -- Skoplje, Nova Makedonija, 25 Sep 51

According to reports from Bulgaria, the Bulgarian Communist Party is changing daily because of withdrawals and expulsions from it. The main reasons for expulsions are disagreement with Satellite policies of the party administration, and disinterest and inactivity in party work. The main reason for withdrawals and expulsions in the villages is disagreement with the policies of the Bulgarian Communist Party in the villages. In 40 villages in Vidin, Mikhaylovgrad, Belogradchik, Kula, and Elena Okoliyas, party membership has decreased 65 percent, from 5,465 members to 1,915.

Periodic purges of undesirable elements, especially following the Cominform Resolution against Yugoslavia, and voluntary withdrawals have decreased the number of party members. In 1946, the party had 320 members in Makresh, Vidin Okoliya; at the end of 1950, it had only 70 members, of whom only 30 were active. The party membership in Bryag, Vratsa Okoliya, has decreased from 132 members in 1947 to 60, primarily because of voluntary withdrawals. In Mikhaylovgrad, party membership decreased from 800 members in 1948 to only 350, the majority of whom are inactive. Party membership in Gorna Zheravina, Kyustendil Okoliya, fell from 18 to five members. Five of the 16 party members in Dabochitsa, Blagoevgrad Okoliya, were expelled and not a single new member was admitted during the same period. Ten of the 28 party members in Dobri Laki were expelled, and not a single new member was admitted during the same period. Ten of the 28 party members in Dobri Laki were expelled, including Metod Gavrilov, secretary of the organization.

Party purges because of disagreement with policies of the party leadership is affecting long-standing members of the party especially. In Dolni Dol two members were expelled who have been members of the Communist Party since 1923.

The purges are being conducted in all party organizations. In Treklyano, Belogradchik Okoliya, 50 of the 120 members were expelled; in Dobrushe, Vratsa Okoliya, 20 of 80 members; in Rokievo, Vratsa Okoliya, 16 of 60 members were

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expelled. In Slavotin, Mikhaylovgrad Okoliya, approximately 85 percent of the membership withdrew because of disagreement with party policies in the village. Of the 63 members remaining from 400 in 1944, the majority are inactive.

A commission from the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party gave the okrug party committee for Pirin Macedonia in Blagoevgrad Okrug the task of purging all undesirable elements from the okrug party organization.

BULGARIAN SECRETARY RECALLED FROM ANKARA -- Istanbul, Yeni Sabah, 10 Oct 51

Ankara, 9 October -- Khristo Todor, second secretary at the Bulgarian Legation in Ankara, has reportedly been called back to Sofia and will not return. This reason for the recall is said to be a report submitted to Sofia by the secret Bulgarian organization (not further identified), which stated that Todor was inefficient and had failed to keep his identity unknown. Todor, according to the same report, failed in his assignment to sow discord among immigrants from Bulgaria, and was responsible for news of Bulgarian Minister Chobanov's trip being learned by the press.

BULGARIANS INTERN THOUSANDS IN DOBRUDZHA CONCENTRATION CAMP -- Zagreb, Borba, 19 Sep 51

Nis, 18 September -- Bulgarian refugees who arrive daily in Nis report that on 8 September a large number of persons from border areas were interned in concentration camps in Dobrudzha. The authorities intern mostly relatives of those who have fled from Bulgaria. Male internees are held in large concentration camps in Tutrakan, women in the camp in Dobrich (now Tolbukhin), the center of Dobrudzha. Although the food is miserable, internees are forced to work on canals supplying water to Dobrudzha.

Pena Ivanova escaped from one of these camps, taking her 50-year-old mother-in-law, 4-year-old son, and 6-year-old daughter with her. Kuna Tsokova and her 17-year-old daughter escaped to Yugoslavia with them. Both these women are from Boyno in Vidin Okoliya, they were interned in April 1951.

Four students from Sofia were among the 30 Bulgarian citizens who escaped to Yugoslavia in the past 15 days. The students had previously attempted to escape in 1949, but were caught and sentenced to 8 months in jail. They reported that the Bulgarians have held and are now holding many trials of persons who have attempted to escape across the border. With the students in the Sofia central prison were 4,000 persons who were sentenced to 20 years because they were sympathetic to Yugoslavia.

Dr Stefan Kafadarov, physician, had to work as a common laborer for a large construction enterprise which is owned by a joint Bulgarian-Soviet association. Many more students are doing manual labor in the same enterprise.

Kerlov, the Soviet director of the enterprise, has the rank of a Bulgarian minister and receives 300,000 leva monthly. The other Soviet technicians receive the same salaries, or 10 times more than the salary received by Bulgarian engineers. In addition the Bulgarian government pays the USSR 4,000 leva daily for every technician from the USSR.

BULGARIAN REFUGEES TELL OF TERRORISM -- Zagreb, Borba, 30 Sep 51

Nis, 29 September -- Bulgarian refugees reaching Yugoslavia almost every day, tell of the terrorism of the Bulgarian State Security Police. They say that Bulgarian citizens who are sympathetic to Yugoslavia are oppressed the

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most. Entire families from border areas are being deported to various concentration camps in the interior of Bulgaria.

Todor Stefanov, a technical student from Sofia, reported that a large number of students have been expelled from the university. First, lists of names of students who were forbidden to continue their studies were posted. Then they received letters ordering them to leave Sofia in 3 days unless they were residents.

According to Stefanov, of the 4,000 students expelled in February 1949, 600 were from the technical college. Among them were students ready to take their final examinations. Boris Petsarski and Georgi Boshkov, law students, were forced to become manual laborers, for they were unable to obtain work in their own field. After his expulsion, Stefanov obtained work as an electrician with an artisans' cooperative. Minko Mincho Kostov, a graduate who was denied further study, got work as a manual laborer on the railroad.

Stanko Markov Pozdarski, another refugee, conscripted on 29 August 1951, escaped across the border on 1 September. While in the army he learned that his brother had been in Yugoslavia since 1 May. His wife and children and 35 other relatives from his native village of Boynitsa are interned in Dobrudzha. His mother wrote that the internees are living in an almost deserted Turkish village, with two large or three small families assigned to each house. They have no means of livelihood and are even forbidden to hire their services out to cooperatives. They live on the charity of the farmers, and their children no longer attend school.

BULGARIANS MAY APPLY MVD METHODS -- Skoplje, Nova Makedonija, 18 Sep 51

According to reports from Bulgaria, Minister of Interior Tsankov, has recommended that MVD methods be used in Bulgaria. At a celebration held at the ministry, Tsankov declared that a fight must be waged against those not in sympathy with these methods.

Among the many concrete examples of sabotage by Bulgarian workers, Tsankov mentioned the marmalade factory in Pazardzhik, where workers put some sort of refuse in the preserves, thus souring the marmalade shipped to the USSR.

SOVIET TECHNICIANS CONTINUE TAKING OVER BULGARIAN MINES -- Skoplje, Nova Makedonija, 25 Sep 51

Soviet technicians continue taking over Bulgarian mines. According to Bulgarian refugees, the Soviets have taken over the "Rodopski Metal" copper and lead mine in Srednogorts, which is 20 kilometers south of Smolyan. All the ore from this mine is processed in the Kurdanali smelters and shipped from there to the USSR.

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